

Shultz urges China against Iran arms

PEKING (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz asked China Monday to stop selling arms to Iran and criticised Peking for expelling Western journalists. U.S. officials said. Both sides said Mr. Shultz's seven hours of talks with five of China's top leaders were candid but friendly and emphasised their common interest in curbing Soviet moves in Asia. The officials said Mr. Shultz had stressed to Chinese leaders "that it was in everyone's interest" to halt arms sales to Iran, terming it the party referring to negotiate an end to its war with Iraq. China has denied reports that it is selling arms to Iran. Mr. Shultz is the first senior Western official to visit China since Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang was dismissed in January for failing to control the spread of Western political ideas seen as threatening the party's absolute authority. U.S. officials said China was concerned that the scandal over the sale of American arms to Iran would damage Washington's ability to carry out its foreign policy.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Times Foundation
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Rifai and Vranitsky hold talks

VIENNA (Agencies) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitsky held talks on Monday on the latest developments in the Middle East and bilateral relations. Mr. Rifai, who arrived here earlier in the day, briefed Chancellor Vranitsky on Jordan's continuing efforts to find a solution to the Middle East conflict, said the Jordan News Agency. Petra. Mr. Rifai expressed Jordan's appreciation for the European Community's support for the idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East under U.N. auspices, Petra said. Mr. Rifai also briefed the chancellor on Jordan's five-year development plan for the West Bank. Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem attended the meeting. Mr. Rifai and Mr. Qasem are here in the Austrian capital to attend official talks between His Majesty King Hussein and Austrian President Kurt Waldheim and accompany the King on a visit to West Germany on Thursday, Petra said earlier. The King is currently on a private visit to Austria.

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Regent sends good wishes to Morocco

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, sent a congratulatory cable on Monday to King Hassan II of Morocco, congratulating him on the anniversary of his accession to the throne. In his cable, Prince Hassan wished the Moroccan monarch continued good health and happiness and the Moroccan people further progress and prosperity.

Pope meets Aziz

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz discussed the Middle East situation with Pope John Paul II in a 25-minute meeting Monday, Vatican officials said. Vatican spokesman Joaquin Navarro said the audience was an "informative" session requested by the Iraqi official because of the Pope's concerns for world peace. Mr. Aziz is also holding meetings with Italian officials during his stay in Rome. He arrived Sunday night for a two-day visit.

5 SLA men wounded in attacks

TEL AVIV (R) — Three Lebanese militiamen of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) were wounded Monday in a clash with guerrillas in Israel's self-declared "security zone" in South Lebanon, sources said. The SLA men were taken to hospital after guerrillas firing light arms and rocket-propelled grenades attacked the militiamen near the coastal town of Rashidieh. Two SLA men were wounded on Sunday in a similar attack.

Libyan plane lands in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — A Libyan C-130 military transport plane carrying six people landed Monday at Abu Simbel airport, southern Egypt, and its passengers demanded to talk to a senior Egyptian official, Cairo airport sources said. The sources said the plane landed at the small airport, some 275 kilometres south of Aswan city, at 6:00 p.m. The passengers were received by the local mayor, they added. The sources were not immediately able to identify the passengers or say whether they wanted asylum in Egypt.

India and Pakistan reach new accord

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — India and Pakistan announced agreement on Monday to pull back more than 250,000 troops to peace-time positions to ease border tension between their common frontier. Officials said the agreement was reached after four days of talks here between senior officials and covers withdrawing in two sectors along India's northern and Pakistan's southern borders.

White House withdraws Gates nomination as CIA chief

WASHINGTON (R) — The White House announced Monday that it was withdrawing the controversial nomination of Robert Gates as director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) at Gates' request and has not yet decided on a replacement.

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Gemayel reportedly accepts key elements in Syrian plan

BEIRUT (Agencies) — President Amin Gemayel has agreed to three key points contained in a new, Syrian-brokered peace plan aimed at ending 12 years of civil war in Lebanon by giving Muslims a greater share of power, official sources said Monday.

The sources, quoted by Reuters, said the Maronite Christian leader had agreed to give up his cabinet voting rights, and that the prime minister — traditionally a Sunni Muslim — would be elected by parliament instead of being appointed by the presidency.

Mr. Gemayel had also agreed in principle to the abolition of "confessionalism," the traditional power-sharing system between the country's Muslim and Christian communities.

The sources, close to Mr. Gemayel, said the three points had been agreed over more than two months of indirect negotiations between Mr. Gemayel and Syrian leaders.

Mr. Karami said here on Monday that the proposed political reforms designed to reactivate a national reconciliation dialogue with the Christians.

But hardliners — notably of the main Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia — ruled the plan unacceptable, saying Christians would lose their identity and that Syria would be placed in de facto control of domestic and external affairs.

Political sources have said the latest peace pact resembles a December 1985 accord signed by Christian and Muslim militia leaders in Damascus, but which fell through when Mr. Gemayel refused to give it his stamp of approval.

It also envisaged phasing out of the Christian minority's prerogatives in order to give Muslims an equal share in parliament and the executive.

But hardliners — notably of the main Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia — ruled the plan unacceptable, saying Christians would lose their identity and that Syria would be placed in de facto control of domestic and external affairs.

"But setting a date in advance for abolishing confessionalism is tantamount to setting a date for a new civil war, because various sects will try and compete to ensure domination over other groups..."

More supplies reach Beirut camp after Arab panel moves to pursue Syrian contacts

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A U.N. agency on Monday delivered 20 tonnes of food and medical supplies to Bourj Al Barajneh Palestinian refugee camp in southern Beirut, witnesses said. The witnesses, quoted by Reuters, said the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia, which has ringed the camp since Oct. 29, allowed the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA) to send in two trucks loaded with flour, milk and medicines.

Per Hallqvist, Swedish director of UNRWA in Beirut, said an equivalent amount of food was given to an Amal committee for distribution to Shi'ites. This was a condition for earlier deliveries to Bourj Al Barajneh and Shatila, another Beirut camp ringed by Amal.

Apart from food deliveries by the U.N. and pro-Syrian Palestinian groups — three times to Bourj Al Barajneh — Amal has not allowed anyone else into the camps since it announced that the sieges were lifted last month.

Sieges of Palestinian camps in Berri returns home to handle Amal militia

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Shi'ite Amal militia leader Nabih Berri returned to Beirut on Monday after spending more than three months in Damascus and reports said his return was linked to a rebellion in the ranks of his militia.

A nine-man committee of religious and political Shi'ite leaders was set up Monday to mediate an end to the互nity staged by Mr. Berri, defected questions about how he hopes to help Mr. Reagan recover with a series of quips.

"I'm going to look for my office," he replied when a reporter asked what would be his first order of business.

Some of Mr. Reagan's friends and allies, including former Senator Paul Laxalt, have publicly urged him to say he erred when he responds to the Tower Commission's report on his secret Iran initiative in a speech to the nation this week.

But presidential spokesman Martin Fitzwater told reporters at his morning news briefing on Monday that the content of Mr. Reagan's address — tentatively scheduled for Wednesday evening — is still unresolved.

The speech is still being worked on ... a lot of people are providing input on what they think he's going to say and I just wouldn't speculate on where that's going to come out," he said.

Fitzwater bristled at suggestions from members of the Tower Commission and others that Mr. Reagan, at 76 the oldest president in U.S. history, is increasingly disinterested in the details of government.

Reagan weighing admitting errors

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan, aided by his new Chief of Staff Howard Baker, began on Monday re-building a presidency battered by the Iran scandal but it was unclear if he was ready to admit he was wrong to sell arms to Teheran.

Arriving for his first day on the job, Mr. Baker, a 61-year-old former Senate Republican leader, deflected questions about how he hopes to help Mr. Reagan recover with a series of quips.

"I'm going to look for my office," he replied when a reporter asked what would be his first order of business.

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Fitzwater bristled at suggestions from members of the Tower Commission and others that Mr. Reagan, at 76 the oldest president in U.S. history, is increasingly disinterested in the details of government.

"The president, I think, is really being maligned in this area... to suggest that suddenly, overnight, he's not able to handle his responsibilities, I think is irresponsible," he said.

Fitzwater also said Mr. Baker, a three-term Republican senator from Tennessee, had asked A.V. Culverhouse, his former legislative assistant, to serve as White House counsel, replacing Peter Wallison.

For the first time in weeks, reporters and photographers were allowed on Monday to witness the first few minutes of a cabinet meeting at which Mr. Reagan presided, which was seen as signalling the start of an effort to portray him as aggressively taking charge of the government.

However, Mr. Reagan brushed aside reporters' questions about his forthcoming speech and whether he was disturbed by the Tower Commission's scathing criticism of White House mismanagement. "I'm disturbed about being pressured to talk about it now," he said.

Mr. Reagan refused to answer when asked if he planned to withdraw his nomination of Robert Gates as CIA director in the face of congressional statements the nomination is in trouble.

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"Sense of failure" drove McFarlane to try suicide; U.S. planned destabilizing ransom; Reagan's memory lapses shock Tower panel, page 2

Ivan and the contrast: What Israel was playing for, page 4

Regent calls for self-evaluation of work among education officials

AMMAN (U.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, told senior education officials on Monday that it was time to rationalise educational investment in the country and evaluate the stages and progress achieved in their work.

According to the newspaper, the plan would forbid the Maronite president from overriding the decisions of his half-Muslim, half-Christian cabinet. At present, he can veto the cabinet's decisions.

It also would extend the Shi'ite Muslim house speaker's term from two to four years, the same as the life of one parliament.

A "Lebanese Forces" spokesman gave the latest peace proposal a guarded response.

"All Christians are agreed on abolishing confessionalism in general. In other words, they are in favour of total secularism," he told Reuters.

"But setting a date in advance for abolishing confessionalism is tantamount to setting a date for a new civil war, because various sects will try and compete to ensure domination over other groups..."

Zinchuck: Soviets will not accept any condition for role in peace talks

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

SYRIA PLEDGE

In Damascus, Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharara

monday to secure food and relief supplies for the Palestinians in the camps.

The group is to be made up of

representatives of the General Secretariat of the 21-member Arab League, that of the Arab Associations of the Red Crescent and Red Cross, and the executive committee of the Council of Arab Health Ministers.

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Beirutis observe self-imposed curfew despite Syrian crackdown

BEIRUT (R) — Traffic clogs the streets of west Beirut by day but nightfall brings an eerie silence, broken only by the roar of passing Syrian military vehicles.

Eight days after 7,000 Syrian troops moved in to stop militia gun law on the streets, residents of the capital's Muslim sector appear to be observing a self-imposed curfew.

"By nightfall, 90 per cent of shops have closed and the city seems completely deserted," one store-keeper said.

Some restaurants and night-clubs reopened at the weekend after a two-week closure, but they attracted only a brave handful of determined fun-seekers.

"We have to go out, it's Satur-

day night," said 23-year-old Mohammad Mishmali after walking through darkened streets to a restaurant. "We have got used to these situations."

"The Syrians are here now. They have checkpoints all over the city. No more bearded guys to stop us any more," said Salma from Syria.

Pro-Iranian Muslim fundamentalists and other militiamen who ruled the streets challenged for three years have dropped out of sight since the Syrians arrived.

"It's safe now, we should all have the courage to go out at night," said Ghassan, sipping a vodka at Back Street — the bar where two British teachers were last seen before they were kidnapped and murdered last April.

Many people prefer to let the Syrians consolidate their hold on west Beirut and wait until last month's six-day militia battles, which killed more than 200 people, fade from memory before leaving their homes at night.

Some simply no longer have the money for nightlife. The Lebanese pound has firmed since the Syrians arrived, but its year-long decline has forced many Beirutis to economise.

A week ago, Syrians hunting

for gunmen shot dead a civilian on the steps of a popular fish restaurant in the seafront Ain Al Maressi district, once a Druze militia stronghold.

No violence has been reported there since the shooting, but tension lingers and the restaurant has stayed shut. "It's a terrifying area," one witness said.

A few evening strollers took in Mediterranean sea breezes but no music came from a hotel discotheque a few hundred metres down the road.

"Our bar-tender was killed during the street fighting," the manager explained. "The hotel will resume activities when life in west Beirut returns to normal."

'Sense of failure' drove McFarlane to suicide

NEW YORK (R) — Former National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane was quoted Monday as saying he tried to kill himself because he felt he had failed the United States and could have done more to stop the Iran arms

scandal.

"What really drove me to despair was a sense of having failed the country," Mr. McFarlane, who took a drug overdose three weeks ago, told the New York Times in an interview.

"If I had stayed in the White House, I'm sure I could have stopped things from getting worse," he said.

Mr. McFarlane, who played a key role in secret contacts with Iran aimed at freeing U.S. hostages in Lebanon, was one of the few White House aides to testify about the hostage-arms plan and the diversion of profits to Nicaraguan rebels.

Other aides refused to testify, citing constitutional rights against self-incrimination.

Mr. McFarlane, 49, a former Marines officer, said he resigned



Robert McFarlane

Reagan memory lapses appal Tower Commission

NEW YORK (AP) — President Ronald Reagan's inability to recall details of "significant occasions" in the Iran arms-sale scandal astonished and appalled members of the Tower Commission, one of its members says.

"To have the president not focusing and not recalling what he did on these significant occasions is worrisome," Mr. Muskie said Sunday.

"I wouldn't say we considered him a mental patient. But certainly we were all appalled by the absence of the kind of alertness and vigilance to his job and those policies that one expects of a president."

Speaking on CBS's Face The Nation programme, the former Democratic U.S. senator said he left two meetings with Mr. Reagan during the investigation wondering about the president's ability to run the nation.

"We do not regard him as a mental case. But we regard him as a president who didn't do his job," Mr. Muskie said of what the three-member commission concluded.

Mr. Reagan was "definite in what he remembered and what he didn't. But what he didn't remember astonished us, because by that time we had been exposed



Edmund Muskie

to a great deal of the story," Mr. Muskie added.

The backlash from the scandal and subsequent portrayal of Mr. Reagan as uninformed and unaware of the arms deal will change the way his administration operates, Mr. Muskie said.

"Politically, I doubt he will ever again be the dominant figure he was six months ago," Mr. Muskie said. "(But) one wonders whether, after a lifetime of doing business as he has, whether or not he can really come to grips with the responsibilities of his office."

Libya reshuffles cabinet

ROME (AP) — Libya, in an extensive cabinet reshuffle, announced the appointment of a new foreign minister and the addition of two security ministers.

Libyan television, in a rare public criticism of a government official, Sunday broadcast a harsh attack on the outgoing foreign minister, Kamel Hassan Mansour.

The announcement of the changes in the General People's Committee, or cabinet, was made at the annual meeting of the General People's Congress, which consists of representatives of the local grass-roots committees which form the basic structure of Libyan government.

The announcement was made in the central-western town of Sabha, where the congress has been meeting since last Wednesday. The announcement was carried by the Libyan News Agency JANA, monitored in Rome, and Libyan television, monitored in London.

Each year at this time, the congress appoints new ministers. The bureaucratic posts, which are high in turnover, wield little power. Col. Muammar Qadhafi and his small group of close advisers run the country and make the decisions.

The most high-profile post is that of foreign minister, which has been held by Mr. Mansour since last March. He is being replaced by Jadallah Azzouz Al Talhi, the former secretary of the General People's Committee, a post equivalent to head of government, or prime minister.

On Al Montasir was named the new prime minister, a post which in Libya does not carry the influence it does in other countries.

JANA said other posts filled with new people were the ministries of public employment, communications and maritime transport, education and scientific research, economy, planning, industry, health, treasury, and information and culture.

Libyan television reported appointments to the new posts of

Haughey condemns Qadhafi for increased aid to IRA

DUBLIN (R) — New Irish leader Charles Haughey condemned Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi Monday for saying he had increased aid to the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA), fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

Col. Qadhafi told the London Observer newspaper that he had stepped up arms supplies to the guerrilla group because the British government allowed U.S. planes to launch last April's raid on Libya from bases in Britain.

The Libyan leader also hailed Mr. Haughey's election victory last month, telling the newspaper in an interview published Sunday "of course we have welcomed the success of our friend."

Mr. Haughey, leader of the Fianna Fail Party which is expected to form the next government when the newly elected parliament meets on March 10, visited Tripoli last year in a bid to win a major Irish beef contract from Libya.

Reacting to Col. Qadhafi's comments, Mr. Haughey said in a statement: "I see it as my duty to prevent support being given to the IRA from any source and in any form. I will take any possible

steps available to me to ensure this."

Justice Minister Alan Dukes, from the government of outgoing Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald, echoed Mr. Haughey's condemnation.

"Anybody who gives aid to the IRA for arms is helping to carry out the murder of Irish people," he said.

Security forces in Northern Ireland, which has been torn by almost 20 years of sectarian strife, said last year that the Libyans had given the IRA more than £1 million (\$1.5 million) to buy arms on the open market.

Col. Qadhafi was condemned by the Dublin government last December when he told Irish state television that he considered the IRA "a just cause."

On Northern Ireland, he said "the British presence is considered a colonial presence and all Irish youth in the North and South should participate in the struggle for liberation."

More than 2,500 people have been killed in clashes between Protestants and Catholics since sectarian strife erupted in the volatile British province in 1969.

Israeli prime minister attends Demjanjuk trial

TEL AVIV (R) — With Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir looking on Monday, accused Nazi war criminal John Demjanjuk turned to a Treblinka camp survivor and, in Hebrew, called him a liar.

The outburst came as the war crimes proceedings entered their third week with testimony on how hundreds of thousands of Jews were gassed in the camp in Nazi-occupied Poland.

The witness had identified Demjanjuk as the Treblinka camp guard known by inmates at "Ivan the terrible."

The report said both the Foreign Ministry and the Information Secretariat had failed to take any political initiative over the events in Chad, the neighbouring North African country where Libyan-backed rebels are fighting to take power.

Libya marks anniversary

Libya on Sunday celebrated the 10th anniversary of its constitution, JANA reported.

JANA said foreign delegations from Romania, Czechoslovakia, Malta, Sudan and Nicaragua attended the celebrations.

The present constitution went into effect in March 1977, establishing 187 governing bodies across the country, known as basic People's Congresses.

Libyan television reported

The presence of Shamir, who sat for an hour in the overcrowded spectators' gallery, follows mounting public interest in the case, now in its third week.

Last week, Demjanjuk, 66, stunned the court by extending a hand in apparent greeting to Rosenberg when the Israeli was asked to approach the accused and identify him as "Ivan."

The Israeli prime minister told reporters: "I came to hear and see. I've not come to make a statement. I came to hear a fragment of this drama and that's all."

The paper said efforts to rescue him began in 1985 when a Canadian citizen of Armenian descent

"Le never de Beethoven" at 8:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

ABC NEWS

* The ABC News at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.

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Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the anti-

quities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah al Luwabdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

6:45 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RU)

6:48 Agaba (RU)

6:52 Cairo (RU)

6:55 Doha, Bahrain (RU)

6:58 Doha, Kuwait (RU)

7:00 Tripoli (RU)

7:05 Paris, Brussels (RU)

7:10 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RU)

7:15 Istanbul (RU)

7:20 Tripoli (RU)

7:25 Rome (RU)

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Hamzeh opens first health centre built within a mosque

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh on Monday inaugurated a health centre located within a mosque in Ras Al 'Ain area of Amman. The centre provides treatments and medical services for more than 100,000 citizens living in the areas of Wadi Abdoun, Muhammara, Jabal Al Akhdar, Al Thira's quarter and Hay Nazzal.

Dr. Hamzeh expressed appreciation to the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs for allocating a special place within Al Himsi mosque for the health centre. The allocation of a space within a mosque for a health centre is in harmony with the Ministry of Awqaf's plans to make mosques integrated centres where people can worship and receive lessons in health education and primary health care.

Dr. Hamzeh said the mosque is the first of its kind because it

founder, Haj Mahmud Al Himsi, allocated an area of 350 square metres for setting up a health centre which will later be expanded into an integrated health centre. The minister expressed hope that founders of mosques would provide facilities for offering health, educational, cultural and social services.

Ministry of Awqaf Under Secretary Abdul Salam Al Abbadi said the ministry intends to establish schools, health, educational and social centres within mosques. He pointed out that some mosques provide educational and social services while others allocate space for accommodating Muslim students coming to Jordan. Dr. Abbadi also said that the ministry will employ Waqf land for setting up industrial, agricultural, educational, cultural and social services.

U.N. fund finances project to develop women's skills

AMMAN (Petra) — A \$895,838 finance agreement to involve women in the national development plan was signed here on Monday.

The project, to be carried out by the General Federation of Jordanian Women under the supervision of the Moor Al Hussein Foundation, will be financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

The project is designed to enhance women's participation in comprehensive national development through promoting women's skills and offering them training in activities which would enable them to increase their family income, particularly in rural and urban areas. The scheme

also involves establishing a number of pilot projects in the government plan.

The agreement was signed by Minister of Planning Taher Kanaan for Jordan and by the United Nations Development Programme resident representative for UNFPA.

The signing ceremony was attended by Secretary General of the Planning Ministry Ziad Fariz and a number of senior ministry officials, in addition to senior officials from UNDP.

This project is one of several funded by the UNFPA, which has allocated \$4 million as programme assistance funds for Jordan's projects in 1987.

Jordan to mark International Women's Day on March 8

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan, along with world nations, will celebrate International Women's Day on March 8 and the women's department at the Ministry of Labour and Social Development has prepared a special programme to honour Jordanian women who have distinguished themselves in social and voluntary work.

On the occasion, several seminars will be held in the country to focus on issues of concern to Jordanian women and to highlight their role in society, according to an official ministry statement issued on Monday.

Mrs. Huda Al Basir, president of the General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW), said that Jordanian women are striving to promote their role and to contribute towards the country's development and prosperity. The various women's centres set up around the country are designed to attain this objective in rural and urban regions of the Kingdom. Mrs. Bashir noted.

She said that Jordanian women seek to be equal to men in sharing their responsibilities and it is hoped that the government would adopt proposals to amend existing laws which would help achieve that goal in order that

women will face no discrimination in employment in all trades. The GFJW also seeks to promote basic services for mothers and children, to involve women in technological work, create new jobs and skills for women in rural areas and ensure continued work for married women in the community. Mrs. Bashir added.

Mrs. Rabha Dabbas, director of the women's department at the Ministry of Social Development,

said that women's roles are a basic and essential part of the construction of the country and promoting various services for society. Mrs. Dabbas reviewed Jordanian women's contributions to the country between the 1960s and the 1980s but expressed disappointment that the contribution by women is still lagging behind that of men. Jordanian women look forward to acquiring greater responsibilities and becoming decision makers as well as executors of decisions and planners of projects, she continued.

Mrs. Dabbas said that the work of women in implementing the 1986-1990 five-year national development plan is essential and she called on the government to introduce measures which would enable women to be involved in various projects.

NEWS IN BRIEF

RJ to fly to Canada in June

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Jordanian airline will operate a new route to Canada as of June. The Trans-Pacific airline has recently given approval for Royal Jordanian to operate flights to the Canadian capital of Montreal. The Canadian approval came after talks between Deputy Director General of Royal Jordanian Ghassan Ali and the director of Trans-Pacific Canadian airline.

Swareddahab visits JESORS

AMMAN (Petra) — Former head of the military council in Sudan, Field Marshal Abdul Rahman Swareddahab on Monday paid a visit to the Jordanian Economic and Social Organisation for Retired Servicemen (JESORS) where he was received by the organisation's chairman of the board of directors and director general Mohammad Basir. Field Marshal Swareddahab was briefed on the organisation's activities and the projects it is carrying out within the framework of economic and social development in the country.

Egyptian delegation tours medical centre

AMMAN (Petra) — Assistant director of the Egyptian military medical services Major General Madhat Ghaleb and an accompanying delegation, currently on a visit to Jordan, Monday visited the King Hussein Medical Centre where they were received by Director of the Royal Medical Services Lieutenant General Daoud Hananaya. Lt.-Gen. Hananaya briefed the delegation on the tasks and duties performed by the Royal Medical Services and accompanied them on a tour of the various sections at the centre. Later, the delegation visited the Martyr's Monument and toured its sections.

VTC board okays JD 2.5m budget

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors of the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) Monday held a meeting under the chairmanship of Minister of Labour and Social Development Khalid Al Haj Hassan and approved the corporation's budget of JD 2,546,486. The VTC's current expenditure totalled JD 1,722,892 while the capital expenditure amounted to JD 1,188,118. During Monday's session, the board also decided to reduce fees for short training courses to JD 8 to encourage citizens to enrol in the various courses offered by the VTC. The board also discussed a report prepared by a special committee entrusted with formulating the education policy in Jordan and decided to draw up the necessary recommendations on vocational training in Jordan for submitting them to the Cabinet for approval.

Corporation to review exports to Egypt

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Trade Centres Corporation (JTCC) will hold a meeting on Monday to explore possibilities of exporting locally made goods to Egypt. During the meeting, organised in cooperation with Amman Chamber of Industry, discussions will focus on exporting Jordanian goods under a \$5 million commercial protocol concluded with Egypt. The goods to be exported include: perfumed tissues, kerosene stoves, sweets, chrome-plated household appliances, beer, ball-point pens, electronic beans, matches and perfumes.

Hmoud, Italian envoy inspect sapling production at nurseries

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Marwan Al Hmoud accompanied by his under secretary, Dr. Salem Al Lawzi, and Italian Ambassador in Amman Dr. Luigi Amaduzzi on Monday visited the 'Ain Jamiah and Faisaliah nurseries. The minister and those accompanying him were briefed on the two nurseries' production of fruit and forest trees for the ministry.

Mr. Hmoud and Dr. Amaduzzi inspected the Faisaliah nursery and the installations and equipment which have been provided by the Italian government under a joint agreement to produce fruit sa-

plings. Under this agreement, a project for improving the production of fruit saplings at the ministry's nurseries and stations has been launched. The project also entails setting up automatic air-conditioned units provided with humidity, temperature and ventilation equipment on an area of 2,000 square metres.

In accordance with the agreement, the Italian government also offered agricultural equipment and machinery in addition to three experts specialised in the commissioning, and maintenance of glass houses and in the production of olive saplings.

The former minister called for developing women's awareness of their duties. She said that women's participation in society can not be realised if it is not coupled with a serious commitment, diligence, respect for work and understanding of the meaning of public responsibility. "Work is a responsibility of a woman towards herself, her family, and her society."

Mrs. Sharaf pointed out that the women's movement should make use of other women's movements and their experiences. However, it should not try to imitate the western woman's "vicious competition and hatred of men."

"We are partners and not competitors. The world's development can accommodate all of us and it has been said that a woman can not fly with only one wing," stated Mrs. Sharaf.

She cautioned that the liberation march could shake the image of the family. "We should stay aware that the family is the main axis of the society and that its preservation is a sacred duty." She added that a woman should keep her Arab identity and should participate intellectually and contribute to the Arabic culture on all levels.

Mrs. Sharaf concluded "this new women's movement can not

Khayyat holds discussions with Egyptian Awqaf minister

CAIRO (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat, currently on a visit to Egypt, Monday held a meeting with his Egyptian counterpart, Dr. Mohammad Ali Mahjoub, to discuss ways of strengthening and bolstering cooperation between the two countries in the fields of religious preaching and guidance, Islamic centres and Koran teaching centres.

Dr. Khayyat told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that he and Dr. Mahjoub reviewed religious affairs in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and the efforts being exerted by the Jordanian government to support the steadfastness of Arab citizens living under Israeli rule in the occupied territories.

The minister went on to say that he also outlined his ministry's role in maintaining and supporting mosques, Al Aqsa Mosque, holy places and sites, religious preachers and Islamic educational institutes in the Arab territories.

The ministry, Dr. Khayyat said, spends about half of its annual budget on Islamic affairs in the occupied West Bank and that the support allocations reached some JD 5 million annually.

The minister added that his talks with Dr. Mahjoub also covered the conditions of Egyptian religious preachers seconded to Jordan and that they agreed on exchanging laws and regulations enforced by the two sides.

The two sides agreed that the Egyptian Ministry of Awqaf would organise a conference, to be held in Cairo, with the participation of Awqaf ministers in Arab and Muslim countries to discuss the coordination and organisation of their works in the fields which concern the Arab and Islamic worlds.

The committee's recommendations also called for reconsidering

Dudin meets committees in charge of projects in occupied territories

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin Monday held meetings with rapporteurs of committees in charge of development projects and directors of finance departments in the occupied Arab territories to discuss their work and roles in implementing the proposed five-year plan for the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Procedures for implementing projects

He said that the implementation of the projects will follow the following patterns of procedure:

1- Studies on requests for given projects contained in the five-year plan;

2- The allocation of funds for these projects;

3- The preparation of documents and designs for the implementation of these projects;

4- Conducting measures in the course of implementation;

5- Procedures for releasing funds for the projects;

6- Control, supervision and delivery of projects.

The minister also spoke in detail about the steps to be taken and said that the work of these committees was considered as an extension of the official functions of the Jordanian government.

According to the minister, the development projects were a means of organising the flow of aid which has been extended to the Arab inhabitants by the Jordanian government ever since the occupation in 1967.

Mr. Dudin said that these measures will be entrusted with supervising the projects of the five-year plan, adding that these projects were designed to enhance the steadfastness of the Arab people living under Israeli rule. For this reason, these committees should

be given priority in the course of the implementation of the plan, and then submitting reports to the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs for approval, Mr. Dudin noted.

Committee puts forward range of proposals to deal with drugs and addiction

AMMAN (J.T.) — A special committee in charge of formulating recommendations of a one-day symposium on drugs and addiction on Monday put forward its suggestions after conducting a thorough discussion of six working papers. The committee emphasised the need to establish a reformatory for drug addicts to be provided with all the equipment and facilities for combating addiction and suggested the formation of charitable societies to be entrusted with raising contributions for financing the reformatory. The societies would also contact neighbouring countries and international organisations to recruit experts and purchase the necessary equipment.

The two sides agreed that the Egyptian Ministry of Awqaf would organise a conference, to be held in Cairo, with the participation of Awqaf ministers in Arab and Muslim countries to discuss the coordination and organisation of their works in the fields which concern the Arab and Islamic worlds.

The present rewards system of 20 to 30 per cent of the confiscated drugs value, provided that the reward does not exceed JD 1,000. The system should be revised in order to give officials seizing narcotics incentives to carry out their work and to avoid temptation.

The suggestions included a call for practical studies on the psycho-social aspects of addiction in order to assess the scale of the problem and to recommend suitable solutions.

They also noted the need to correct a misbelief that religion does not prohibit taking narcotics by providing a correct Islamic education. This would be part of an overall campaign to increase public awareness about the grave consequences of addiction and

urging them to cooperate with the concerned authorities to combat the trafficking and circulation of narcotics.

The committee also recommended that specialists treating addicts supply the concerned authorities with the number of people who call on them for treatment, without mentioning their names, in order to assess the size of the problem in Jordan.

As part of efforts to collect data on the problem, the recommendations said that the national committee in charge of combating narcotics should be provided with any relevant studies, researches or resolutions and that health records should be kept on every student, including all notes on behaviour.

JORDAN WELFARE LOTTERY

Ordinary issue No. 338

Drawing of: March 2, 1987

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Holder of ticket No. 15867 Wins JD 20,000	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 800 each wins JD 80
Holder of ticket No. 15866 Wins JD 5,000	15868 15877 15967 16867 25867 15866 15857 15767 14867 05867
Holder of ticket No. 02793 Wins JD 2,500	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 400 each wins JD 40
Holder of ticket No. 48209 Wins JD 2,000	02794 02703 02893 03793 12793 02792 02783 02693 01793 52793
Holder of ticket No. 43387 Wins JD 1,000	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 100 each wins JD 10
Holder of ticket No. 21424 Wins JD 1,000	48200 48219 48309 49209 58209 48208 48299 48109 47209 38209
Holder of ticket No. 23697 Wins JD 800	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 80 each wins JD 8
Holder of ticket No. 24756 Wins JD 600	43388 43397 43487 44387 53387 43386 43377 43287 42387 33387
	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 60 each wins JD 6
	21425 21434 21524 22424 31424 21423 21414 21324 20424 11424

Ticket numbers	06851 29191 04174 48583	win JD 200 each
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Way clearer for accord

AT the Reykjavik summit last October, President Ronald Reagan would neither compromise on the question of abandoning the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), nor couple it with any arms control proposal; the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, would not consider any U.S. arms control proposal unless it was linked to SDI. The two leaders left Iceland fearing each other of aborting an excellent opportunity for a major arms control agreement, particularly on intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) missiles in Europe. This Saturday, Mr. Gorbachev revised his position and suggested that controls on INF missiles may be discussed independent of the SDI, and that a separate agreement could be reached between the superpowers without delay. This new proposal could give momentum to other aspects of the Geneva talks, and is likely to breathe new life into nuclear arms reduction in Europe.

Some of the NATO allies were very critical of Mr. Reagan's Reykjavik performance. There were insinuations that the allies were not sufficiently consulted on such important strategic matters; they even questioned the wisdom of an arms control agreement on Euromissiles. After many briefings and explanations, such misgivings of the allies seem to have been assuaged. However, in any arms control negotiations on the intermediate-range missiles, the U.S. would have to adequately take into consideration the Europeans' security concerns. The U.S. would have to assure its allies that even if the recently-deployed cruise and Pershing-2 missiles are to be pulled out by an agreement, the U.S. commitment to the defence of Europe in a moment of crisis would remain consistent and irrevocable. There has been a favourable NATO response to the recent Gorbachev proposal and this should be seen as a green signal to the U.S. to forge a breakthrough in Geneva.

Mr. Reagan may find in Mr. Gorbachev's proposal a heaven-sent opportunity to bail out his administration, heavily battered and buffeted by critics at home and abroad on the question of its shady Iran-contra affair. An INF agreement at this moment would certainly boost the U.S. administration's image and help to increase President Reagan's credibility and authority for the remainder of his term. As for Mr. Gorbachev, such an agreement would be not only an accomplishment, projecting him as the representative of a new generation of Soviet statesmen willing to take risks, but also a testimony to his ability of playing a constructive role in reducing the nuclear danger to the world. As for the Europeans, an INF accord, and successful compliance with it, could well hold the prospects of eventual reductions in conventional forces in central Europe, where the Soviets have a preponderant strength.

We can only hope that no flimsy and unrelated issues, such as the emigration of Soviet Jews, human rights abuses in Nicaragua, or the perennial U.S. urge to starve the Soviet economy, will obfuscate the real issue and derail the efforts at reaching an INF agreement.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Gorbachev's proposal

SOVIET leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal on medium range missiles in Europe has drawn warm welcome from various world capitals because it is designed to ease world tension and enhance East-West cooperation towards establishing and maintaining world peace. Reactions from different corners of the world show clearly that the Europeans are mostly enthusiastic about the Soviet idea which should be seriously studied. The Europeans who have been under U.S. influence since the end of World War II served as followers to the United States in every policy and military endeavour. Washington for its part had exploited Europe's fear of the Soviet Union and used Europe to serve American interests alone. But the recent U.S. escalation of tension in Europe and Washington's continued drive to step up the campaign against the Soviet Union have led the Europeans to find proper means of ridding themselves from U.S. influence and domination. The Americans have now given a cautious welcome to Moscow's new proposal, but time will prove that the Americans will work towards aborting the proposal because it does not serve their own interests in Europe. Washington is bound to abort this proposal as it did to many others in the past, and as it violated agreements on nuclear testing over the past few months.

Al Dustour: Iran's new offensive

IRAN has again launched a fresh military offensive against Iraqi territory thus dissipating the hopes of many optimists about an imminent end to the conflict in the Gulf region. The new attack which has been crushed, and the subsequent loss of life and material can only increase the sufferings and the pain of the Iranian people. The earlier Iranian offensive directed against Basra had met the same fate like the many other offensives before it, and yet the Tehran regime insists on pursuing empty dreams and aiming to achieving imaginary successes. What is more, the Iranian leaders hint about a new major offensive which is bound to begin before the end of the Persian year on March 21. It is clear that this persistence in pursuing the war is only a means for saving the Iranian regime in Tehran from collapse. These leaders are afraid of an end of the war and afraid of peace which would expose them to humiliation and total frustration. However, as the war continues, the Iranian people remain exposed to danger and more suffering and death. The Iranian people continue to pay a high price for the adventures of their leaders, and at the same time they face repression and poverty in their own country.

Sawt Al Shaab: Lebanon's dark days are over

LEBANON is one and a half months away from the anniversary of the outbreak of the civil war that has caused destruction and suffering and bloodshed in the country and which has devastated Lebanon's economic infrastructure. The Lebanese people are quite optimistic and quite confident that on April 13 they will celebrate the end of the dark days that they witnessed over these past years, and will look towards a lighter future with a great deal of self-confidence and hope. Now that the Syrian troops are deployed in Lebanon and the fighting has stopped, the economic life has started to creep back to the country and the people began to enjoy peace for the first time in 12 years. The Lebanese people are now preparing for a political reform that would put an end to any prospect of renewed outbreak of hostilities, and would lead to a more stable life in the country and to its inhabitants. There must be total justice for all communities and respect for the rights of all individuals if the country is to enjoy peace from now on. These are essential steps to be taken because they guarantee security and a complete halt to hostilities and anarchy which had prevailed in Lebanon over the past 12 years and which caused so much pain to its people.

Iran and the contras: What Israel was playing for

By Peretz Kidron

THE Iran gate scandal promoted the most thorough investigative reporting which has brought to light the minutiae of clandestine meetings, covert shipments, interlocking networks and indirect payments. However this mass of minutiae has drawn attention away from the underlying issues, in particular Israel's policies and aims, as highlighted in the affair. What are those Israeli interests?

The direct objective: Tehran

The most immediate was the desire for financial profit. Israel's arsenals are crammed with weaponry: U.S.-supplied spoils of war and products of its own munitions plants. As many of these weapons are superfluous to immediate needs, there is a constant drive to convert them into sorely-needed foreign currency. A large and sophisticated arms industry, starved of local orders by the budgetary stringencies imposed on Israel's armed forces, pursues a continual quest for foreign markets. Hundreds of ex-officers are active as middlemen eager to trade their professional expertise for hard cash. With such strong inducements to sell, few lines are drawn. Any customer is welcome — even if he represents clients as vehemently anti-Israel as the Khomeini regime in Iran.

If the Israeli leadership was in two minds about arming Tehran's self-proclaimed anti-Zionists, its misgivings were overcome by a number of weighty considerations. One concerns the Iran-Iraq war. While there is a school of thought which advocates strict Israeli neutrality in the conflict between two of its arch-enemies, the view now predominant argues that, on balance, Israeli interests would be best served by a limited Iranian victory. Shi'ite fundamentalism, which causes Israel's undisguised concern, would gain impetus from an Iranian victory, but such an outcome would also represent a painful setback for a leading Arab country. To Israeli strategists, the humiliation of Iraq is a desirable end, even at the cost of heightened activity by the pro-Iranian Hezbollah militia in southern Lebanon. There were consequently few objections to sustaining Iran's war effort with modest injections of Israeli military aid. There was a further argument that such aid might ensure the safety of Iran's 30,000 Jews, but in the event the revelations about Israel's role have probably further undermined their already precarious status.

Last, but by no means least, the Israeli leaders were genuinely convinced of the notion they later sold to the Americans, namely, that a post-Khomeini Iran could be steered back into the Western camp. In part, this sanguine assessment rested upon the ramified relationship Israel formerly

maintained with the shah's regime. Under the shadowy Uri Lubrani, a high-powered, unorthodox Israeli legation in Tehran was in direct contact with numerous Iranian officers and officials, at least some of whom continue to occupy influential administrative and military positions under the present regime.

Israel's strategy was also guided by a geo-ethnic philosophy which holds that Iran, being uncomfortably sandwiched between the Soviet Union and the Arabs, can preserve its independence only by allying itself with its enemies — respectively, the West and Israel. This axiom underlies the regional strategy of Israel's first prime minister, David Ben Gurion, who cultivated a "peripheral pact" with non-Arab states bordering upon the Arab heartland: Turkey, Ethiopia and Iran. Israeli strategists continue to believe that any Iranian government — however virulent its anti-Zionist and anti-American rhetoric — will inevitably be driven to renew its links with Israel and the West. Supplying arms in Iran's hour of need was meant to remind the Iranians where their interests lie.

The oblique objective: Washington

These then were the motives in the early '80s which prompted Israel to sell Iran small though significant amounts of key munitions and spares. These sales were conducted without the consent of the U.S. administration, which had proclaimed a weapons embargo on Iran. Sporadic media reports of these sales were promptly denied by Israeli spokesmen anxious to avoid an embarrassing confrontation with Washington. If the Americans had an inkling of what Israel was up to, those suspicions were not pursued.

The turnabout appears to have occurred in 1984, near the end of the first Reagan administration. From the role of disobedient client toously circumventing the explicit wishes of its Washington patrons, Israel turned the tables by drawing the U.S. into active collusion. (Although terse Israeli statements have depicted Israel's involvement as arising out of "humanitarian concern" for American hostages in Lebanon, and anxiety "to help a friend" — implying that the initiative came from the U.S. — evidence continues to point to Israeli instigation of the scheme. Was Israel's eagerness to draw the Americans into the Iranian adventure merely a ruse to forestall U.S. displeasure at breaking the arms embargo by making the Americans into accomplices in the venture? That may be a partial explanation. But principally, Israel was pursuing far bigger fish, in the waters of the Potomac, to be precise. If France could pull such a trick, can the Amer-

icans be trusted not to repeat it?

The scepticism about American reliability has been heightened by sporadic zigzags in U.S. policy. Since the early '70s, when it replaced France as Israel's principal friend and backer, U.S. aid has generally been lavish and unstinting. But the Americans do on occasion "kinked the pipe." After Israel's 1981 bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor and subsequent air raids on Beirut, even the overwhelmingly pro-Israel Reagan administration demonstrated its displeasure by a two-month suspension of deliveries of promised warplanes. Earlier, a similar hiccup occurred in the mid-'70s, during talks on an Israeli-Egyptian disengagement agreement, the then secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, whipped Israel into line by inducing President Ford to withhold arms shipments.

These episodes taught the Israeli leaders that when their own goals do not tally with U.S. interests, Washington politicians' "commitment to Israel" falls considerably short of their proclamations during election campaigns. Worse still, there is the haunting anxiety that, in the event of a major rift with the U.S., such dependence reflects a source of major Israeli concern.

The insecure client

Despite the absence of a formal alliance, U.S.-Israeli relations are closer and more comprehensive than Washington's ties with many of its NATO allies. Equally well-known is Israel's almost total dependence upon U.S. aid — financial, logistic, diplomatic and — potentially at least — military. U.S. support is a major trump in Israel's hand. But equally, the dependence it reflects is a source of major Israeli concern.

It is a fundamental point of departure for the Israeli establishment that the antagonism of its Arab neighbours is a high permanent fact of life, unlikely to change in the foreseeable future. Even though relations may embrace a de facto armistice with Jordan and Syria, and a "cold peace" with Egypt, Israeli leaders perceive their own objectives to be in inevitable conflict with the goals of their neighbours. The best that can be hoped for therefore is an uneasy ceasefire, punctuated by occasional armed confrontation. This state of ongoing belligerency imposes an enormous burden which Israel cannot carry unaided; ergo, every possible effort must be made to ensure massive support from a major world power. This line of thought was traditional to the Zionist leadership, whose quest for such patrons strayed as far afield as Czarist Russia and Imperial Germany.

Ben Gurion's successors share his view that superpower patronage is a vital necessity for Israel; but for that precise reason, they are uneasy about their relations with the U.S. American declarations of undying friendship notwithstanding, Israeli leaders are sufficiently sophisticated to understand that a client's situation is ever precarious. A patron's support, given unstintingly one day, can be abruptly withdrawn or reduced the next, should it be in the donor's interest to change course. A wealth of historical precedent for such turnabouts is backed by Israel's own experience with France in the '50s and '60s: a decade and a half marked by countless proclamations about "the bridge of eternal friendship" spanning the Mediterranean" ended abruptly in 1968 when de Gaulle decided to change course in the Middle East. Israel, having grown exclusively dependent upon French aid in a wide variety of spheres, from small arms for its infantry to the equipment and knowhow for its nuclear development programme, was caught off-balance by the "perfidious French," whose volte-face Israelis still recall with anger and pain. If France could

be withheld, or extended only at a political price Israel would prefer not to. A more sinister warning was plain: that technology could be withheld, or made subject to political conditions an Israeli government might find unacceptable.

Similar apprehensions lie behind Israel's nuclear programme. If Mordechai Vanunu is to be believed, Israel may have stockpiled up to 200 warheads. Why?

The answer: Israel's concern that American nuclear umbrella could be withheld, or extended only at a political price Israel would prefer not to. A more sinister alternative: Israel's eagerness for the option of using — or threatening to use — nuclear weapons, without resort to American approval.

The Pollard case is another instance of contingency thinking.

Israel and the U.S. cooperate closely in intelligence gathering;

it is assumed that most if not all of the data available to American

agencies is transmitted to their Israeli counterparts. Why then should Israel spy on U.S. intelligence agencies receive the data collated by their Israeli counterparts. Israeli officers brief their American colleagues on Soviet military doctrine and tactics as applied by Arab armies. Soviet military technology reaches the Pentagon in the form of advanced weapons systems seized by Israel in its confrontations with Arab forces. On top of such specific items sometimes valued by Israel in billions of dollars — Israel claims to have served Western strategic interests by dislodging the USSR from its footholds in the Middle East.

Services past and present

However, highflying claims of "partnership" cannot rest exclusively upon gratitude for past services rendered. The junior partner is required to prove its continued usefulness by repeating and redoubling the quantity and quality of its contributions. This requirement provides the principal key for comprehending Israel's role in the Iran-contra affair.

It was ingenious scheme, and there can be no doubt that Israel was genuinely eager for it to succeed. Had it come off as planned — extricating the American hostages from Lebanon, renewing U.S. influence in Tehran, and channelling tens of millions of dollars to Reagan's beloved contras at a time when he was frustrated by his inability to bypass the congressional ban on direct aid — it would have been a tremendous feather in Israel's cap. It would have boosted Israel's standing in Washington: it would have created a fund of everything must be done to safeguard and perpetuate the U.S. connection. Hence the enormous efforts to expand Israel's political clout in Washington; the well-organised campaign by pro-Israel PACs to ensure a favourable Congress by foiling the election of undesirables, the lavish funding of "positive" candidates. Hence too the consistent efforts to coax the U.S. media towards a pro-Israel stance.

But along with efforts to ensure as sympathetic hearing for official Israel — unlike the views of the Israeli opposition — more tangible guarantees are sought. Israeli politicians are realistic enough to grasp that, when the chips are down, public sympathies do not always play a crucial role. At the time of the France-Israeli rift, Israel enjoyed a generally favourable press in France and broad sections of public opinion held strongly pro-Israel views. By analogy, Israeli leaders fear that, in the event of severe U.S.-Israeli differences, pro-Israel public opinion would fail to detect the administration from pursuing what it perceived as the American interest.

A client's dependency involves weakness; comprehending the danger, Israeli leaders have gone to great lengths to modify, or at least camouflage, their subservient status. Former Prime Minister Menachem Begin never tired of claiming that his country's relations with the U.S. was a "partnership"; his defence minister, Ariel Sharon, depicted it as "a strategic partnership." Begin and his disciples, while conceding that

the fact that the scheme backfired so badly is regarded in Israel as a tactical setback. Basic strategy will remain unchanged, and there are no grounds for expecting Israel to refrain from pursuing similar endeavours in the future. Israel will promote political causes, movements and regimes whose aims have not the remotest connection with any direct Israeli interest. They will be cultivated because the benefits they bring to the U.S. will be presented as an integral part of Israel's contribution to the "strategic partnership" — Middle East International, London.

of fresh chilled sheep meat based on the importation of live sheep from Australia for fattening in Jordan, and Australian involvement in railway or road development and phosphate fertiliser industries. I also flagged Australia's interest in becoming a coal supplier to a new Jordanian power station.

Australian aid to Jordan consists principally of support for a dryland farming project. Funding for this project is due to expire at the end of the year. However, I told the Jordanians we would be prepared to consider a modest extension of this project.

Beyond these government to government links, Australia is well represented in Jordan through its archaeologists. I had the very great pleasure of inspecting the site of Pella, one of the most important archaeological sites in the Middle East, which is being revealed to the world through the capable involvement of an Australian team headed by professor Basil Hennessy of the University of Sydney.

I believe that as a result of my visit our relations with the key Middle Eastern states of Israel, Jordan and Egypt have been strengthened. I am pleased to inform the house that, on behalf of the government, I invited His Majesty King Hussein and President Mubarak to visit Australia. These invitations were accepted. Our commercial and other links with each of the three countries seem set to multiply and diversify. Our understanding of the Middle East in general has been deepened and our commitment to fair and principled policies in support of peace affirmed. Our friendly relationship with Cyprus has been fortified. Our arguments against protectionism have been advanced and our attractiveness for foreign investment and a partner for trade has been highlighted.

Hawke: Australia supports comprehensive Mideast peace, acknowledges Palestinian rights

Upon his return from a tour of the Middle East, the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Bob Hawke, reported to the Australian parliament on Feb. 19. Following are major excerpts of Mr. Hawke's report.

Madam Speaker,

I wish to report to parliament on the visit I undertook from 23 January to 3 February to Jordan, Cyprus, Israel, Switzerland and Egypt.

Before this visit, no Australian prime minister had visited the Middle East for three decades. Yet that region is not only one of major international importance, but also one of growing direct interest to Australia.

Australia's interest in the region stems in part from the pivotal importance of the Middle East in international affairs... in part from its massive oil reserves. In part because it straddles our principal communications, trade and travel routes. Further, the Middle East is a growth area for Australia's trade, taking exports totalling Aus.\$1.3 billion in 1985-86, and providing imports worth Aus.\$1.2 billion.

Our multilateral society includes several communities with strong links to the region. And, not least among these interests Madam Speaker, Australia has sincere concerns of principle in the region: We regard the conflict in Lebanon as a human tragedy. We support the principle of self-determination of the Palestinian People. And, like successive Australian governments, we see moral as well as political imperatives in our commitment to the security of Israel and its right to exist within secure and recognised boundaries.

Recognition of the urgent need to achieve a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement to the Middle East dispute.

— Fundamental commitment to the security of Israel and its right to exist within secure and recognised boundaries.

— Recognition of the central importance of the Palestinian issue for any settlement.

— Acknowledgement of the rights of self-determination of the Palestinian people, including their right, if they so choose, to independence and the possibility of their own independent state.

Accordingly, the objectives of my visit to the Middle East were clear. The first objective was to demonstrate that despite our geographical distance from

interlocutors, as an integrated whole. It was accepted by them as a credible, principled, balanced and legitimate position.

In my discussions in the Middle East — which were thorough, detailed and invariably most friendly — a fundamental theme that emerged was the desire for peace of the governments of the three countries I visited. The sincerity of this desire was marked not just by a yearning for the absence of conflict but by a perception that real and lasting peace will permit economic development and yield improvements in the quality of the everyday life of the people of all nations there.

However, there are differences among the parties concerned on the ways of achieving such a peace. In particular, there are differences on the question of the suitability of an international conference as a means of resolving the differences among the parties.

The Middle East

Some parties want such a conference involving the five permanent members of the Security Council, the nations of the region, and the PLO. They do not envisage it posing solutions on the parties concerned but rather providing a framework in which negotiations can take place between the parties principal. In this sense the gap between the concepts of an international conference and of direct negotiations may well not be as great as is frequently suggested.

Australia sees merit in such a proposal. Determining details, such as the precise methods of procedure in such a conference, remains a complex task, but this is not a reason for the key players withholding positive consideration of the concept.</

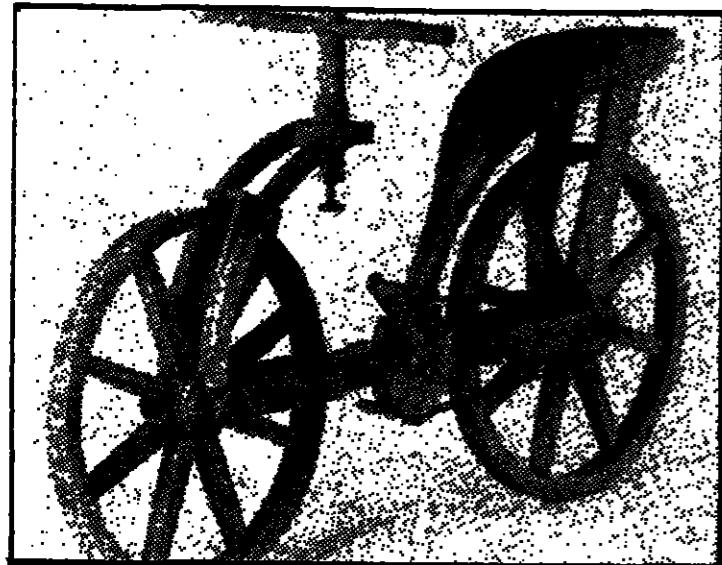
Home for Leonardo's machines

By Kate Singleton

VINCI, Italy — At the Leonardo Museum in Vinci, a delightful hilltop townlet 40 minutes by road northwest of Florence, several rooms have recently been converted to make space for a remarkable collection of "machines" and inventions devised by Leonardo da Vinci.

These wooden models are interpretations of some of the designs found in his notebooks. Many of the more astonishing pieces are recent additions to an existing collection.

On the ground floor of the museum, located in the castle of the Conti Guidi, there are small models of a variety of machines thought up by Leonardo for military purposes, for building sites and craft activities, and for the study of nature. Beside each is a reproduction of Leonardo's original sketch and notes. For instance there is the multi-barrelled machine gun illustrated in the



A bicycle made after one of Leonardo's sketches

Codex Atlanticus, and the tank (described in a manuscript kept in the British Museum in London) whose inner wheels and cranks allow movement in any direction.

There are all sorts of cranes, winches and windlasses; as well as a thread-twisting machine (from the Codex Madrid) and a curious loom described verbally and graphically in the Codex Atlanticus.

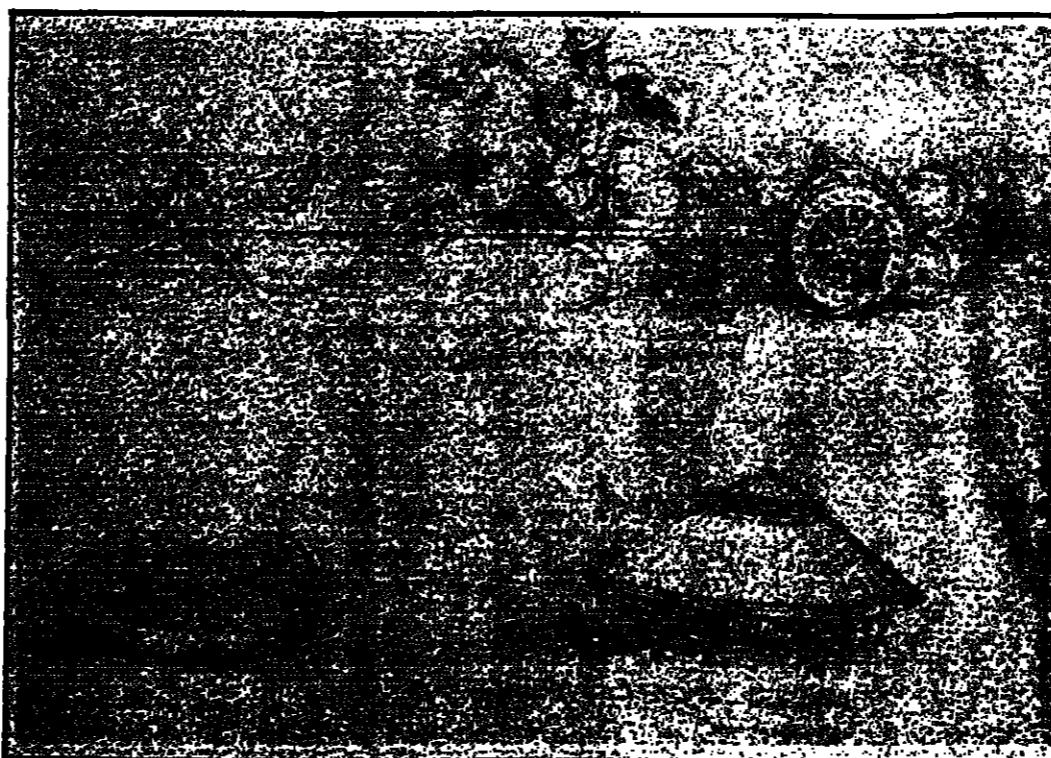
On the floor above them are full-scale models of machines and mechanisms derived from Leonardo's designs regarding movement in the air, on the ground and in or on water.

Above the first courtyard, welcoming the visitor, there is a wooden mannequin suspended from a parachute so that "man might throw himself from any great height without hurting himself." There is also a bicycle that was found sketched on the back of another drawing during restoration of the Codex Atlanticus in 1966.

The culture of the time (and for centuries to follow) opposed the empirical discoveries of the practitioners of the "mechanical arts" to the sublime learning of the professors of the "liberal arts." For only these latter, with their studies of philosophy, theology, history and literature, were deemed to cultivate true science. In the craftsman's workshop there was no need for reading or writing. Apprentices learned by imitating their masters, who gave orders that didn't call for dialectical demonstration. Proof of good teaching was a good product.

In such workshops, nevertheless, one important book was kept. In it the master noted particular events of his working life, recipes, rules and precepts. These were usually jotted down in no particular order, using all sorts of abbreviations. The pages would abound in repetitions and ideas abandoned half way through. This method was one adopted by Leonardo in his own writings. It was much later, after 1482,

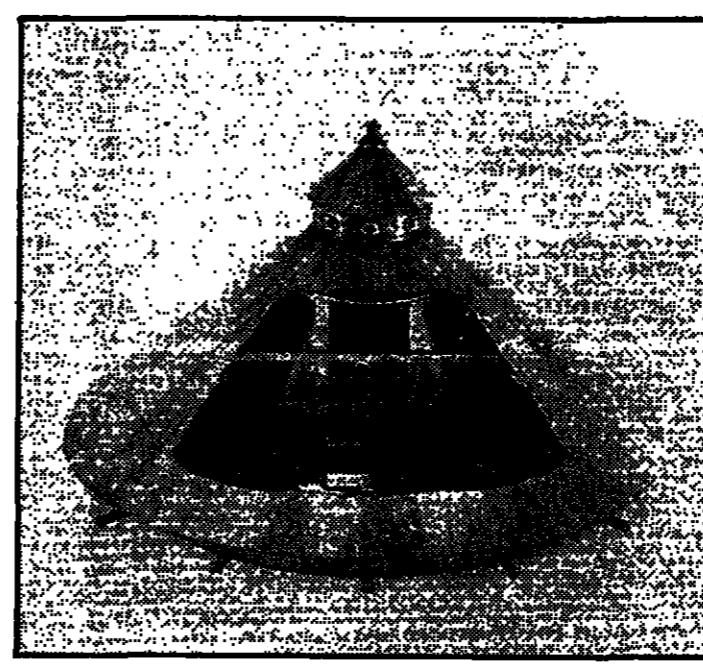
when Leonardo's stay in Milan in the service of Ludovico il Moro that a whole new side of his creativity developed. He remained an artist, but an artist who claimed that painting was a "philosophy," a new science of nature no longer based on the time-honoured authority of the past, but on experience and the direct analysis of natural phenomena aided by mathematical calculus. The results of his investigations were not real books as such, but tens of thousands of preparatory notes. These notes were later sorted out into volumes. In them intuitions of genius are mixed with meticulous observations and innumerable fragmentary repetitions — International Herald Tribune.



(Above) Leonardo's sketches showing tank design and (right) a recreation of the tank.

during Leonardo's stay in Milan in the service of Ludovico il Moro that a whole new side of his creativity developed. He remained an artist, but an artist who claimed that painting was a "philosophy," a new science of nature no longer based on the time-honoured authority of the past, but on experience and the direct analysis of natural phenomena aided by mathematical calculus. The results of his investigations were not real books as such, but tens of thousands of preparatory notes. These notes were later sorted out into volumes. In them intuitions of genius are mixed with meticulous observations and innumerable fragmentary repetitions — International Herald Tribune.

It was much later, after 1482,



(Right) A recreation of Leonardo's tank design.

Demographic pincer closing on industrial nations

People in industrialised regions of the world today are living longer, are retiring earlier — and may become more of a social responsibility for the economically active population as they increasingly depend on pensions or social security. But in a demographic pincer movement it appears that from the turn of century onwards the size of the active population is expected to decline. Thus, around the year 2025 numerous developed countries may find themselves with a smaller active workforce than in the year 2000. And social welfare will weigh heavily on the generations at work in the years to come. The following ILO report sheds more light on this problem.

PEOPLE in industrialised regions of the world today are living longer, are retiring earlier — and may become more of a social responsibility for the economically active population as they increasingly depend on private pension arrangements and national social security systems in their old age.

In 1985 there were 156 million people in industrialised countries who were aged 60 years or older and who were not gainfully employed. In 1950 this category — composed chiefly of pensioners,

housewives and the handicapped — numbered 60 million. This figure could reach nearly 290 million by the year 2025, which means a rise of about 230 million in the space of 75 years, according to a recent study by the ILO's Bureau of Statistics.

The ageing of the population is a general phenomenon in advanced countries that could have serious repercussions in the years to come.

The statistics in the accompanying table show that in 1950 people aged 60 and over without economic activity comprised 7.3 per cent of the population as a whole in industrialised regions, rose to 13.3 per cent in 1985 and, if present trends continue, is expected to reach 20.7 per cent in the year 2025.

In the USSR this older non-working group numbered 9 million in 1950 and may reach more than 71 million in 2025. In other words, this segment of the population will multiply eight times over a period of 75 years.

During the same time span this category is forecast to grow in Japan from 3.6 million to 26 million, in North America from 13 million to 68 million, in Europe 34 million to 118 million, and in Australia and New Zealand from 1 million to 5 million.

But in a demographic pincer movement there will probably be only a negligible increase in the active population and from the turn of the century onwards its size is expected to decline. Thus, around the year 2025 numerous

developed countries may find themselves with a smaller active workforce than in the year 2000.

These two opposing trends will have a dramatic impact on the ratio of the older group concerned to the active population, which was 156 for every 1,000 workers in 1950 in the world's developed regions but could reach 455 for every 1,000 in 2025. It means that social welfare will weigh heavily on the generations at work in the years to come.

During this 75-year reference period the number of inactive persons aged 60 and over dependent on every 1,000 workers will increase in Romania from 56 to 345, in Bulgaria from 82 to 445, in Finland from 120 to 562, in Poland from 82 to 389, in the USSR from 94 to 408, in Yugoslavia from 119 to 465, in the Netherlands from 210 to 756. A net increase is also foreseen in Greece from 153 to 560, in Italy from 196 to 685, in Luxembourg from 223 to 736, in the Federal Republic of Germany from 222 to 701, in Spain from 179 to 544, in Portugal from 158 to 428, and in the United States from 184 to 428.

The message is clear: more and more of the fruits of tomorrow's labour and the capital assets presently being accumulated will have to be devoted to social security, particularly pensions, by all nations characterised by population ageing. The search for viable and realistic solutions may be difficult and will require the concerted efforts of governments, employers and workers.

The figures have been rounded off to the nearest thousand without adjustment to group totals, which have been rounded off independently. Therefore, the sum of the component parts could differ slightly from the totals.

Persons aged 60 years and over without economic activity

	Total (thousands) ^a				
	1950	1985	2025		
Developed regions					
North America	60401	155549	289499		
Japan	13076	33701	68520		
	3630	11337	26483		
Eastern Europe	5602	14321	25589		
Northern Europe	7620	13883	18368		
Southern Europe	7915	20232	34496		
Western Europe	12786	26032	39324		
Australia, New Zealand	943	2330	5204		
USSR	8828	33713	71514		
Ratio to active population (per 1,000)				Percentage of the total population	
1950	1985	2025	1950	1985	2025
156	274	455	7.3	13.3	20.7
185	260	433	7.9	12.8	19.8
99	190	435	4.3	9.4	20.1
122	247	387	6.3	12.8	19.5
228	342	466	10.5	16.8	22.0
172	356	552	7.3	14.2	21.6
229	367	638	10.4	16.9	26.2
227	264	425	9.3	12.3	19.4
94	235	408	4.9	12.1	19.4

The figures have been rounded off to the nearest thousand without adjustment to group totals, which have been rounded off independently. Therefore, the sum of the component parts could differ slightly from the totals.

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Rome unveils plans to stop Pisa's leaning tower collapsing

By Clare Lovell
Reuter

ITALY, Italy — Engineers have come up with a new project to prevent the 800-year-old leaning tower of Pisa from toppling over, but the scheme, greeted with approval in Rome, has met less enthusiasm in Pisa itself.

For centuries, builders and geologists have tried to work out why Europe's leading architectural curiosity has not fallen over already and how to stop it tilting still further.

The bell tower, which appears to defy all laws of gravity, has survived natural and man-made disasters since work began on it in 1173, alongside Pisa's magnificent cathedral.

Frequent earthquakes have shaken its foundations — it wobbled for half an hour after a violent tremor two years ago — and it escaped unscathed when American artillery shelled the city in 1944, wrecking the Gothic galleries and frescoes of the cemetery 200 metres away.

Previous well-meaning efforts to stop it collapsing have been less than successful. Work to strengthen the tower in 1838 made it lean still more and an attempt to stabilise it in 1932, by changing the course of an underground stream, accelerated its inclination to the current rate of 1.25 millimetres a year.

Engineers agree the belfry where young Galileo carried out experiments into the forces of gravity cannot stay aloft much longer if something is not done to steady it.

In 1971 the Italian government launched an international competition for projects to arrest the tilt — it now leans more than five metres from the vertical.

Ideas are still pouring in. Professor Giuseppe Tonoli chief curator of the tower, cathedral and other buildings on Pisa's aptly-named *Piazza dei miracoli* (square of miracles), has a thick folder of suggestions from as far afield as China and India, often sent in by tourists on their return home.

"People all over the world are passionate about the tower — it becomes an all-consuming interest. They make models and send in suggestions," Tonoli said.

Ideas include: Building a second tower to lean against the first, tying a rope to the summit and pulling gently, or even dismantling the construction stone by stone, labelling each piece and rebuilding it on firmer ground.

Finally, Italy's ministry of public works commissioned a group of Italian engineers to work on the problem and their solution was accepted last month, pending a few outstanding questions and final signature from minister Franco Nicollazi.

The project involves constructing steel scaffolding, capable of supporting the tower's 14,200-tonne weight, to reach halfway up the 56-metre edifice. Then work can begin on strengthening the walls by injecting cement and other materials into the stonework without altering its appearance.

"In the 12th century the builders tried to economise on mate-

rials, which is always a mistake ... so the inside wall is weaker than outside and under great pressure," explained Raffaele di Palma.

The next stage of the plan is to dig into the sandy soil under the tower and build a huge stabilising concrete ring round the foundations. The engineers estimate they will pull the tower back about 0.7 of a degree and stop it leaning further, so it will still draw the crowds with its famous list, but avoid an ignominious collapse.

The ministry believes this will do the job but if after several months in place the concrete ring has not steadied the tower, the engineers plan a supplementary and more drastic cure, fixing 50-metre poles beneath the foundations to defy and rest on more stable ground below.

The minister has asked for more clarification of the supplementary plan, but ministry engineers hope they will be given the go ahead to start work before the end of the year.

In Pisa, Tonoli is worried the scheme will spoil the graceful square for years, deterring visitors.

"With the scaffolding no-one will be able to see the tower for perhaps 10 years," he said. "They reckon on four but these things always take longer."

His staff, some born in the cathedral precincts and carrying on a job which has been in the family for years, are sceptical of plans and worried about permanent damage to their beloved square.

About 700,000 of the square's seven million tourists climb the tower's 280 steps every year, discovering the unnerving sensation of being drawn to the edge of its open galleries by the list.

The 4,000 lire (\$2.80) entrance fee to the tower and cemetery help pay for the upkeep of the buildings and contributed to an impressive museum opened three months ago and housing valuable religious art and artefacts.</

Navratilova whips Sabatini in Int'l Players Championships

KEY BISCAYNE, Florida (AP) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova whipped Argentina's Gabriela Sabatini in straight sets to reach the women's quarterfinals, and Ivan Lendl and Jimmy Connors crushed third-round opponents to make the men's round of 16 at the \$1.8 million International Players Championships.

Navratilova, playing her first tournament since losing the final of the Australian Open to Hana Mandlikova in January, pounced on the 10th-seeded Sabatini from the start and was never seriously threatened.

The 6-1, 6-3 victory Sunday over the 16-year-old Argentine beat in the semifinals at Wimbledon in 1986 gives Navratilova a 5-0 life-



Gabriela Sabatini... tough day against Navratilova

Canadian wins Los Angeles Marathon

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Art Boileau of Canada led most of the way and won the second Los Angeles Marathon, which drew a field of almost 15,000 runners, making it the second-largest marathon ever.

Boileau, 29, completed the 26.2-mile course in 2 hours, 13 minutes, seven seconds.

Defending champion Ric Sayre, 33, of the United States finished second at 2:12:37, with Jose Gomez, 30, of Mexico third at 2:14:30.

American Nancy Ditz won the women's division for the second

year in a row in 2:35:23. Her winning time in 1986 was 2:36:27.

American Sylvia Mosqueda was second among the women and Maria Trujillo of Mexico was third.

The second rendition of the race held Sunday, which winds through the streets of Los Angeles, drew 14,937 runners from 47 states and 31 countries.

The field for the inaugural Los Angeles fell short of 11,000 runners. Sayre won last year's race in 2:12:59.

Boileau's personal best is 2:11:15 when he finished second

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Dutch soccer match halted as riot police, fans clash

THE HAGUE, Netherlands (AP) — Dozens of people were injured and 18 arrested in the worst outbreak of soccer violence so far in the Netherlands, which forced the authorities to halt a professional soccer match after 45 minutes of play.

The incidents occurred during the Dutch Honour Division match between FC Den Haag and Ajax of Amsterdam, played Sunday in the Zuiderpark Stadium, which is noted for its aggressive home crowd.

During riots at the stadium's grandstand, 40 to 50 people were injured and taken to nearby hospitals, according to police spokesman Rob Brons, who added that 18 FC Den Haag supporters were arrested following the unrest. Most of them were released Sunday pending charges.

In The Netherlands, Ajax retained top position despite having its match at Den Haag abandoned at halftime because of the crowd violence which led to a charge by baton-wielding riot police.

Napoli drew 1-1 with Sampdoria. Diego Maradona volleyed a brilliant equalizer after Giuseppe Lorenzini had opened the scoring. Maradona's goal was the 200th of his career.

In The Netherlands, Ajax retained top position despite having its match at Den Haag abandoned at halftime because of the crowd violence which led to a charge by baton-wielding riot police.

"When a chief inspector of police asks me to stop the match, I've got no other choice," Van Ettekkoven said in an interview broadcast on Dutch television after the match.

The incident came during the

first day of competition play after the launching of a \$190,000 nationwide media campaign against soccer violence in the Netherlands.

Trouble at the stadium started before the match, for which police here had deployed a total of 240 police officers, the standard number for what Brons called "risk-prone matches."

Supporters for the Amsterdam side overran and looted a refreshment stand within the stadium, providing them with "apple missiles" to bombard their rival supporters, Brons told the Associated Press.

After a personal appeal by John Cruyff, one-time soccer star and now coach for Ajax, the Amsterdam supporters calmed down, Brons said. But as the first half of the match wore on, and Ajax took a 2-0 lead, FC Den Haag's supporters got restive and started throwing stones at the section where the Ajax supporters were cheering on their team, Brons said.

When FC Den Haag supporters overran another refreshment stand, providing them with beer bottles and packed junk food to be used as missiles, police asked Van Ettekkoven to break up the match, Brons said.

Marseille wins but remains second to Bordeaux on goals

MARSEILLE (R) — Marseille's bid for a quick return to the top of the French First Division faltered when it struggled to a 1-0 win over Rennes, the bottom club.

Bordeaux, who returned from a two-month winter break a day before Marseille, stayed top following its 2-0 win over Nantes Sunday night. The two clubs have

the same number of points but Bordeaux has the better goal difference.

Marseille, still missing the injured Bernard Genghini, dominated the first half but had only one goal to show for its superiority. Jean-Pierre Papin scoring from Franck Passi's pass in the 20th minute. Protests that Papin was offside fell on deaf ears.

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6.9325/75	Swedish crowns
6.7750/7800	Norwegian crowns
One ounce of gold	404.50/405.00
	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices drifted back from midday record highs as investors took profits from the morning's advance. By 1:50 GMT, the FTSE 100 index was up 9.2 to 1,988.4, after being in sight of the 2,000 level when it touched a new intra-day high of 1,998.1 at 1159 GMT.

Prices were driven up early in the session by a fresh opinion poll over the weekend giving the ruling Conservative Party a six-point lead over the main opposition Labour Party.

Anticipation that the March 17 U.K. budget will bring tax cuts and trigger a fall in interest rates continued to underpin prices, while fresh sterling strength gave an added boost.

The higher opening on Wall Street on Monday was not enough to push the FTSE 100 index further into record territory as buyers faded from the market late into the session, dealers added.

One broker said, however, he thought the 2,000 mark for the FTSE 1000 could fall Tuesday if full year results from Unilever and STC come at the upper end of expectations. "The market's a bit weary at the moment and the 2,000 level is proving tough to break without more good news," he said.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today you find that you are able to complete a course that is varied from your usual one. Detail and practicality rule the day as you go about with your plans.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You know how to get your special talents across. Please your mate, before you have that discussion at work.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Please own your own family and then be off to pleasures without any self-recrimination and be happy.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You have an important letter to get out today. Get the aid of an associate so you can get ahead faster.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Handle practical affairs first. Plan for more prosperity before you consider pleasures with congenials.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Study what your true desires are and then be more efficient at whatever is most important to you.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Plan how to make friends with those who can be of help to you. Make time this evening for romance.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A fine friend can be of assistance in furthering your goals. Buy a nice present for your mate.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be sure to handle outside affairs before you work on more intimate matters. Have fun with friends today.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Find some new outlet that can be lucrative in the days ahead. Don't neglect public duties.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study into your responsibilities. Do something thoughtful for your mate and make this person happy.

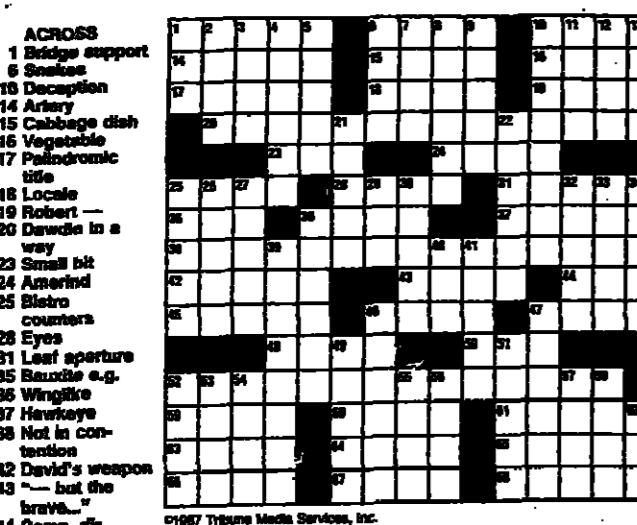
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be more conventional with an outside partner. Finish your work before gadding about town.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get your environment improved. You have project in mind that needs the OK of a co-worker.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he, or she, will get an enterprise firmly planted in the mind; draw a blueprint, and then carry through with it successfully and to the satisfaction of all concerned. Give an education that will be helpful in such matters. Be sure to give this child praise when earned.

THE Daily Crossword

by Donald S. Gross



Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1 Bridge support	5 Bridge	10 Tap	14 Apple
6 Snakes	7 Nettle	11 Small	15 Savvy
14 Arrows	15 Cabbage dish	16 Vegetable	17 Palindrome
18 Legs	19 Desert —	20 Double in a way	22 Small bl.
24 Amerind	25 Bistro	26 Eyes	31 Leaf aperture
35 Bananas e.g.	36 Whirligig	37 Hawkeye	38 Not in contention
42 Devil's weapon	43 In the invite —	44 Camp, dir.	45 Train
46 Previously owned	47 Culture medium	48 Old timer sign	49 Old timer
50 Former all-classes letters	52 Poor grammar	53 Tel —	60 At a distance
61 Acute's land	63 Heredity factor	64 Mystical poes	65 Vanquished one
66 Gee, region	67 Anomalous networks	68 Computer direction	69 Stadium sound
70 Subwreck	71 Hardware item	72 Trigonometry term	73 Geographical
74 Excessive	75 Promote	76 As —	77 Astronomical
78 Jungle sound	79 Aggregation	80 As —	81 Stochastic
82 Pacific Islands	83 Wilderness	84 Swiftly	85 Quick cleaning
86 Fish eggs	87 Subscript	88 Swiftly	89 Quick cleaning

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ABC and CBS writers and editors go on strike

NEW YORK (AP) — The union representing news writers and editors at the ABC and CBS networks and at seven of their radio and TV stations went on strike Monday morning, a union spokesman said.

"They have gone on strike right now... and are telling their people now," Mr. Martin Waldman, spokesman for the 525-member Writers Guild of America, said at 6:15 a.m. (1115 GMT).

The union's old, three-year contract expired at midnight (0500 GMT) Sunday.

"We're disappointed an agreement could not be reached with the Writers Guild," said CBS broadcast group spokesman, Mr. George Schweitzer.

The union, which represents writers, editors, production and desk assistants, researchers and graphic artists, had pushed back a midnight strike deadline three times Monday morning before breaking off talks, Mr. Waldman said.

The strike affects ABC and CBS network television and radio

Taiwanese decline to spend despite being awash with cash

TAIPEI (R) — Taiwan is sitting on a \$48 billion fortune in foreign exchange reserves, but its leaders are unwilling to spend as much as Taiwan models. Imported spirits are three or four times the price of local drink — when they are available. Bars in Taipei are out of gin.

Taiwan businessmen are barred from investing in foreign stock and financial markets.

With such reserves on hand, the government could afford to be generous. Instead, it hoards its cash in United States banks.

The funds make Taiwan a sitting target for the protectionist lobby in Washington which wants to curb the U.S. imports bill. Yet the island's bank accounts are expected to be bloated by at least another \$12 billion this year.

There is no shortage of ideas on how to use the money.

Taiwan needs everything from roads and railways to schools and parks. Private industry, threatened by Asian neighbours with cheaper labour costs, needs to invest in better machinery to produce higher quality goods.

Although Taiwanese people can afford cars, they cannot find parking spaces or roads to drive on. They can buy air tickets but find it hard to book a seat. There is even a shortage of public buses.

Despite its abundance of dollars, the government restricts imports by slapping high tariffs on

foreign products and tying them up in warehouses with red tape.

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Banks defer repayment of Iraqi debt

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — War-battered Iraq has secured agreement from Western banks to defer its repayments on a \$500 million loan to conserve dwindling reserves of hard currency, bankers said Monday.

The accord comes after five months of negotiations and will relieve some of the strain on Iraq's economy imposed by its 6½-year-old war with Iran.

Banks estimate Iraq's debt at about \$50 billion, but at least half is in form of loans from its Gulf Arab supporters, particularly Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The accord thrashed out with banks will stretch out most payments on the \$500 million loan by up to two years.

Banks said the accord at least prevents a deterioration of the already strained relations between Baghdad and its Western creditors.

Failure to agree could have prompted the banks to call Iraq into default.

The state-owned Rafidain

Bank, which took out the credit in 1983, told the 37 creditor banks last September it could not meet the final four installments totalling \$285 million.

As negotiations began, Rafidain failed to make the first of those payments for \$71.25 million on Sept. 29.

It now has agreed to pay one quarter of the \$71.25 million when the rescheduling is signed, probably in late March. The remaining \$53.4 million will be met by September 1988.

The three other outstanding in statements — due originally in March 1987, September 1987 and March 1988 — will each be deferred by up to three years.

Banks said the recent escalation of the Gulf war and Iraqi losses of aircraft and armour on

the southern warfront close to its second city of Basra will place even higher demands on the nation's scarce resources of hard currency.

In addition, the renewed slide in oil prices will eat into Iraq's oil income although it has disassociated itself from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) December agreement to curb production.

Iraq has been experiencing difficulty securing even short-term Western trade financing since Rafidain Bank stopped repayments on letters of credit last March and began a round of negotiations to delay those obligations by up to three years.

Japanese and French banks are believed to have tentatively agreed to the proposals, bankers said.

Bahrain plans 1,661 development projects this year

Meanwhile, a total of 1,661 projects are to be implemented

Economist urges greater financial sophistication in Gulf Arab states

viewed capital markets under three categories — money markets, stock and bond markets.

Mr. Azzam said Gulf states had made greater use of short-term money market instruments.

"Nevertheless, bond and stock markets remain, to a large extent, fragmented and lagging behind."

Only a few companies in the region had taken advantage of stock or bond markets to raise funds, while Kuwait was the sole Gulf state with an official stock exchange.

But Mr. Azzam said there was "no bond market to speak of" in Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman or the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Bahrain plans to set up an official stock exchange and share trading in Saudi Arabia has picked up, but establishment of formal exchanges in Qatar, Oman and the UAE did not appear imminent, Mr. Azzam said.

Indian budget deficit soars

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said last week that India's budget deficit had soared to a record 82.8 billion rupees (\$6.4 billion) in the current fiscal year.

"The deficit is high and I do not like it," he said in an hour-long address to parliament as he introduced the fiscal 1987-88 budget. Mr. Gandhi pledged to bring down the deficit in the new fiscal year.

For the fiscal year starting April 1, Mr. Gandhi proposed spending of 629 billion rupees (\$48.4 billion) and projected revenues at 569 billion rupees (\$40 billion).

This compared with current year spending of 603 billion rupees (\$46.4 billion) and receipts of 520 billion rupees (\$40 billion) over the same period.

But the modest figures disguise the strategic importance of South African trade to key sectors of Swedish industry.

Norway is preparing similar legislation.

In the first nine months of 1986, Swedish exports to South Africa were 29 per cent down on the same period of 1985 at 559 million crowns (\$87 million). Imports fell 71 per cent to 106 million crowns (\$16.5 million) over the same period.

He said his projected deficit of about 60 billion rupees (\$4.6 billion) for the upcoming fiscal year will not be exceeded.

Mr. Gandhi has proposed a new tax on corporate profits to

help reduce the deficit. Increased revenue also is expected from higher excise duties on such products as cigarettes, colour televisions and certain foreign transactions.

Mr. Gandhi has also proposed some spending cuts in areas that include non-food subsidies, grants and loans to foreign governments, and public services.

The budget calls for some spending increases in fiscal 1987-88, including a sharp hike in defence spending.

"In the recent period, we have been compelled to increase defence expenditure," he told parliament. "We shall spare no effort not shrink from any sacrifice where our national security is concerned."

Defence spending was projected to rise to 125 billion rupees (\$9.6 billion), up nearly 24 per cent from the current year.

He gave no specifics, but India in recent years has been stepping up military outlays to counter what it sees as a threat from rival

Pakistan.

Mr. Gandhi's speech outlining his spending and revenue proposals for the new fiscal year was interrupted more than two dozen times by applause from members of parliament.

But the proposals drew criticism from both opposition party leaders and businessmen, who will face a number of tax changes including a new tax on corporate profits.

Mr. L.K. Advani, president of the opposition Bharatiya Janata Party, said he was disappointed by the

Seoul moves to foil plans for street protests today

Top dissident put under house arrest

SEOUL (R) — South Korea's 120,000 police went on highest alert Monday and top dissident Kim Dae-Jung was back under house arrest as the authorities moved to foil opposition plans for nationwide street protests Tuesday, a police spokesman said.

The dissident-backed New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) and rally organisers, including Buddhist and Christian clergymen, have vowed to stand firm against an official ban on the marches, called to protest at alleged police torture and human rights abuses and to demand full democracy.

The government of President Chun Doo Hwan, whom critics call a military dictator, has accused dissidents of planning to use the demonstrations to cause chaos and bloodshed in hopes of seizing power.

Fearing possible raids by radical students and workers, police

officials Monday ordered removal of arms and ammunition stored in neighbourhood police boxes to less vulnerable places.

On Sunday, police trying to neutralise student activists raided 16 Seoul campuses and announced seizure of thousands of leaflets, placards and petrol bombs.

Aides to Kim Dae-Jung, a 61-year-old former presidential candidate, said Monday about 400 plainclothes and riot police ringed his home in western Seoul. Several members of the dissident Council for Promotion of Democracy, which Mr. Kim leads, were also put under house arrest.

French ski lift collapse kills five in Pyrenees

TARBES, France (R) — Five skiers plunged 30 metres to their death and about 80 more were injured when a new ski lift collapsed at a mountain resort.

About 100 skiers were thrown out of their seats onto snow and rocks at the resort of Luz-Ardiden in the Pyrenees Sunday.

Nearly all the chairs crashed to the ground but a few people were left dangling in their seats at the top of the slope for several hours until helicopters winched them to safety.

Police and rescue workers said 30 of the injured were seriously hurt. Initial reports said four of the dead were French and one was Spanish.

The accident happened during the afternoon in fine weather when the slopes were crowded. Some witnesses said a cable

jumped out of its pulley at the top of the slope. Others said the top of a pylon snapped, releasing the cable.

The large number of casualties was partly due to a lack of new snow during the week. Many people crashed onto bare stone.

The lift at the ski resort of about 30 kilometres south of the pilgrimage centre of Lourdes had been in use for only three weeks. It had a capacity of 200 people, carried in 50 four-seater chairs.

In a similar accident in December, 30 skiers were injured in the French Alpine resort of Les Orres when the top of a steel pylon on a ski lift snapped. The results of an investigation into that incident are expected in April.

U.S. holds 2nd unarmed cruise test in Canada

COLD LAKE, Alberta (R) — The United States has staged its second successful test of an unarmed cruise missile over northern Canada in a week, a Canadian Defence Department spokesman said.

Maj. Jan Martensen said there were no hitches in the 4½ hour flight which sparked renewed protests from a coalition of groups opposed to the tests. Maj. Martensen said the

ground-hugging missile, launched over the Beaufort Sea on a 2,400 kilometre flight along the Mackenzie River Valley, "performed very, very well."

The environmental group Greenpeace threatened to sabotage a flight last Tuesday, the first in more than a year in Canada after two similar tests last year ended in failure. But both tests went without disruption, Maj. Martensen said.

New British book names another Soviet mole in MI5

LONDON (R) — The former deputy director-general of Britain's MI5 domestic counter-intelligence agency was alleged Monday to have been one of a string of Soviet spies that infiltrated the British secret service in the 1940s and 50s.

Author Nigel West said in an excerpt of his new book published Monday in the Daily Express newspaper that the late Graham Russell Mitchell was the so-called "fifth man" in the group of Soviet moles who worked within the service.

Others in the group included Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean who both escaped to the Soviet Union. They were fol-

lowed by Kim Philby, an agent for MI5's companion foreign intelligence service, MI6.

Sir Anthony Blunt, Queen Elizabeth's art advisor, was revealed as the "fourth man" in 1979 and stripped of his knighthood.

Former intelligence officer Peter Wright has maintained that Mitchell's boss, Sir Roger Hollis, was the fifth man.

Mitchell, who served as an MI5 officer for 24 years, died in November 1984, aged 79.

According to another spy book by Chapman Pincher called "too secret too long," his activities were investigated but only circumstantial evidence was found and he was cleared.

Ex-carpenter tipped for top Chinese post

PEKING (R) — A former carpenter who is now mayor of a major Chinese city will be promoted to the post of vice-premier in the political fall-out from the removal of Communist Party Chief Hu Yaobang, Western diplomats said Monday.

They said Li Ruihuan, the dynamic mayor of Tianjin, would be named vice-premier to fill a vacancy caused when one of the present four vice-premiers is made premier.

Premier Zhao Ziyang has been acting party chief since January, replacing Mr. Hu who was removed for "political errors." But the diplomats said Mr. Zhao is likely to keep only the party post.

"Mr. Hu's dismissal was followed by a campaign against 'bourgeois liberalism,'" a phrase meaning Western political ideas which Chinese leaders blame for causing student protests which started last December.

"Li has a very good record in Tianjin and has received numerous signs of official approval," said one diplomat who met him late last month.

The most recent came last week when Tianjin hosted a national meeting on "ideological and political work" among workers at which Mr. Li himself repeated the themes given daily coverage in the media since Mr. Hu's dismissal.

"Reliance on economic incentives alone cannot solve all the problems of enterprises," the Tianjin daily quoted Mr. Li as telling the meeting.

Poll shows 65 per cent want Craxi to remain

ROME (AP) — Sixty-five per cent of Italians polled want Socialist Premier Bettino Craxi to stay in power until the end of the parliamentary term in 1988, according to a survey.

The results of the poll by the weekly magazine L'Espresso were published Sunday in Italian newspapers two days before Mr. Craxi is expected to announce his resignation in parliament. Politicians say the crisis is likely to lead to early general elections.

The poll of 1,000 citizens between the ages of 18 and 65 found that 65 per cent want Mr. Craxi to stay on until the next elections scheduled for the spring of 1988. Seventy per cent were opposed to Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga.

Mr. Craxi has headed the coalition since August 1983, making him Italy's longest serving prime minister in the history of the country.

He told coalition leaders on Friday that, due to divisions in the coalition, he would announce his departure in a speech to the Senate on Tuesday and then formally present his resignation to President Francesco Cossiga.

Mr. Cossiga would then begin consultations to appoint a candidate, presumably a Christian Democrat, to try to form Italy's 46th postwar government.

Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, who has served as premier five times, is the favoured choice of the Christian Democrats.

It was Mr. Craxi's opposition

15 killed in Punjab's worst carnage this year

NEW DELHI (R) — The north Indian state of Punjab suffered its worst day of carnage in three months Sunday when 15 people died in a series of clashes and killings by suspected Sikh extremists, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said Monday.

The toll was the highest for a day since last Nov. 30 when extremists fighting for an independent Sikh homeland hijacked a bus and killed 24 Hindu passengers, sparking anti-Sikh riots in Delhi and other parts of northern India.

The latest bloodshed brought the number of extremist-related deaths in Punjab this year to 129, according to unofficial counts.

It occurred amid a political and religious crisis in Punjab that is dividing India's 14 million Sikhs and threatening the survival of the moderate state government of the Sikh Chief Minister Surjit Singh Barnala.

In the bloodiest incident, five people, including a paramilitary police inspector, were killed and 10 wounded in a 40-minute gunbattle after a police jeep was attacked outside a Sikh shrine near Amritsar.

Police later stormed the shrine and made a number of arrests, PTI said.

In other incidents Sunday, four people were shot by suspected extremists as they watched television in their village home, two teenage brothers were hacked to death, one man was stabbed and security forces killed three suspected extremists.

On Sunday political leaders from across India rallied in Chandigarh, the Punjab capital, in a rare show of unity to back Mr. Barnala against Sikh high priests who excommunicated him last month for disobeying their political edicts.

The political leaders, including Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, launched a Punjab "action plan" to mobilise a four-year guerrilla war for a separate Tamil homeland in the northern and eastern provinces, where most Tamils live.

A total of 5,000 people are estimated to have died in the violence.

Sri Lankan weekend battles claim 20 lives

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Agencies) — Four soldiers and 16 Tamil rebels were killed in weekend battles in northern Sri Lanka, and police intercepted a bomb-laden truck they said was bound for the capital.

A government statement Sunday said soldiers killed at least 16 Tamil fighters in an attack on Kattuvan village, 6 kilometers north of Jaffna, Saturday. At least three soldiers were killed and 10 wounded in the operation, it said.

Another soldier was killed and three injured when guerrillas set off remote-controlled explosives as a convoy was moving near a military airport north of Jaffna, the government said. Jaffna is 300 kilometers north of Colombo.

The police believe Tamil rebels wanted the bomb delivered to Colombo, according to police sources who asked not to be identified.

The capital, Colombo, was rocked by a series of explosions last year caused by bombs hidden in trucks and other vehicles.

Tamil rebels blamed by the government, which later instituted vehicle checkpoints to stop the Colombo attacks.

Police said 20 kilograms of explosives on the truck were detonated causing a two metre deep crater.

Tamils, most of whom are Hindus, comprise 18 per cent of the island's 16 million people. They complain that the majority Sinhalese, who are Buddhists, discriminate against them.

While Tamil moderates are seeking more political autonomy, militants have waged a four-year guerrilla war for a separate Tamil homeland in the northern and eastern provinces, where most Tamils live.

A total of 5,000 people are estimated to have died in the violence.

Bangladesh rebels attack after new commander takes charge

DHAKA (R) — Separatist rebels shot dead five people in southern Bangladesh in an attack launched only hours after a new military commander took charge to combat guerrilla violence, officials said Monday.

They said the tribal rebels from the outlawed "Shanti Bahini" used machine-guns when they ambushed the victims Sunday near the village of Panchari in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Three of the dead were tribemen who opposed the rebels and the others were Muslim settlers who had moved to the area under a government scheme, the officials said.

The rebels want autonomy for the hill tracts and demand expulsion of Muslim settlers, saying they are stealing land and destroying tribal culture.

Gen. Salam replaced Maj.-Gen. Abdus Samad, who is expected to take over as principal of Bangladesh's military academy.

An official told Reuters Sunday night the government would send troops reinforcements to back Gen. Salam.

"We are left with no option but to use the language of the guerrillas understand," he said, accusing the insurgents of frustrating all government initiatives for a peace settlement.

More than 1,100 civilians and 200 soldiers have been killed in the bush war and nearly 24,000 Bangladeshi tribespeople have fled to Tripura, according to government figures.

Damaged Augusta may have collided with Soviet sub

WASHINGTON (AP) — One of the navy's nuclear-powered attack submarines was damaged more extensively last fall than originally thought in what Pentagon sources say was most likely a collision with a Soviet submarine.

The sources, who requested anonymity, said the navy's internal investigation of what happened to the attack sub Augusta last October is still "open" but has been classified secret.

The officials added, however, the navy had ruled out the possibility the submarine could have struck an unmapped underwater obstruction and said at least one and possibly more Soviet submarines were nearby at the time of the collision.

"There has already been a very thorough investigation in a lot of ways," one official said.

"The only plausible explanation, and the most likely one, is that somehow two submarines

collided. As to how it could happen, we don't know," the source said.

Meanwhile, the navy has disclosed that repair for the Augusta cost \$2.7 million, almost twice as much to repair as originally estimated.

The service acknowledged the accident last November and confirmed the submarine had returned to Groton, Connecticut, for repairs at the general Dynamics Corp.'s electric boat division.

The Augusta "struck a submerged object which resulted in some damage to the underside of the ship" while operating in the Northern Atlantic, the navy said at the time.

Last week, the navy issued a statement saying, "the repairs were completed on Dec. 13 and the submarine has returned to service."

Political talk banned in minibuses

NAIROBI (R) — Kenya's private minibus owners have banned

political discussions in their vehicles and threatened to throw out any passenger who raises sensitive political issues in conversation. Joseph Nderi, chairman of the Matatu Vehicle Owners' Association, said anyone who wanted to take part in politics should join the country's only political party, the Kenya African National Union.

Soviets to show exiled director's work

MOSCOW (AP) — A film shot in Italy by Soviet Director Andrei Tarkovsky, who died in exile last December, will be shown in the Soviet Union for the first time this year, a newspaper reported. The labour newspaper Trud said Tarkovsky's film Nostalgia will be included in a special retrospective during the 15th Moscow International Film Festival this summer. Tarkovsky was 54 when he died of cancer in Paris last December. He was well known in the Soviet Union and abroad for films such as Andrei Rublev, the Stalker and the Mirror. He sought asylum in Italy in 1984 after shooting Nostalgia, which included Soviet and Western actors.

Kukhankay, deputy chairman of the Soviet film exporting company, also wrote in Trud that the Soviets were negotiating with Sweden to bring Tarkovsky's last film, Sacrifice, to the Soviet Union for the first time. That Swedish-French-English production won a special prize at the 1986 Cannes Film Festival. Tarkovsky said when he announced his intention to seek asylum that Soviet authorities "spat on my soul," by not allowing him to continue to work abroad and turning him into a "non-existent artist." Once in the West, Tarkovsky also criticised what he viewed as a spiritual decline there. Shortly after his death, the newspaper Moscow News praised Tarkovsky for his achievements during the period of "stagnation" in the 1970s under Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. Several of his films recently have been shown in Moscow for the first time in years.

Moscow traffic accidents killed 800

MOSCOW (AP) — About 800 people died and 6,000 were injured in the Moscow region's more than 5,000 traffic accidents last year, the newspaper Leninskoye Znamya has reported. The figures were given for an area with a population of about 15.3 million people, which includes Moscow's 8.7 million residents and the populations of other cities and towns in an administrative region encircling the Soviet capital. The newspaper did not compare the overall 1986 record with previous years. It said that the number of traffic accidents last year increased in 13 of 39 districts within the Moscow administrative region, but specific accident figures were not given for any of the districts. The article said drunken driving was a major reason for the high level of accidents by drivers of delivery trucks and other vehicles used in commerce.

Sea birds, beaches coated by oil spill

JACKSONVILLE, Florida (AP) — Sludge from a disabled freighter continued to wash ashore, fouling at least 48 kilometers of pristine beach and crippling hundreds of sea birds in north Florida's worst oil spill in more than a decade. "This is going to be pretty severe," I'm afraid, said Florida Marine Patrol Maj. Robert Bennett. Up to 250,000 gallons (946,350 litres) of heavy crude oil began leaking from two ruptured fuel tanks aboard the 540-foot (165-metre) Liberian-registered Fernmassat after it ran aground on an exposed jetty in high seas. The leak had been reduced to a trickle, but the slick, 6.5 kilometers wide in some places, moved in from offshore with the tide, said Coast Guard Spokesman Joe Dye.

COLUMNS 7G8

Priscilla Presley has a son at 42

LOS ANGELES (R) — Priscilla Presley, 42-year-old ex-wife of the late Elvis Presley and a member of the cast of the Dallas television series, has given birth to a boy, her press agent said. Paul Bloch said the child's father, Marco Garibaldi, 31, a writer and television producer, was at Ms. Presley's hospital bedside when seven-pound 10.5 ounce Navarone Anthony Garibaldi was born. Ms. Presley's 18-year-old daughter from her previous marriage was also at the bedside, Bloch said. He said both mother and baby were in excellent health and Ms. Presley, who played a pregnant Jenna Wade in Dallas last season, would return to the television series when it resumed filming in April.

Macho boy bitten after provoking tiger

SEOUL (R) — Schoolboy Chung Min-Ho jumped into an open-air tiger pen to impress his girlfriends but a startled tiger attacked him, biting his arms, legs, neck and chest. Seoal zoo officials said one of Chung's friends threw a scarf into the pen and dared him to pick it up. The 16-year-old had no sooner landed on the grass when the animal took exception to his presence. Tamers took 10 minutes to separate the animal from its victim. Chung was rushed to hospital where he was